NEW HAVEN, TUESDAY, May 6, 1545.

CHESTER DEWEY having returned home, alsos Binney, of Boston, was elected to take place as chairman. After the minutes were read, and slightly altered, he suggestion of several members.

L. Jackson arose to thank the Society warmly of the unexpected honor conferred upon him the sybefore, in his election to the office of President rethe ensuing year; and to assure them that, if rovidence permitted, he would be at his post, and all his efforts to promote the harmony and prosents of the Society.

all his efforts to promote the harmony and prosty of the Society.

RAF. RODGERS moved that a committee should
ppointed to petition the Legislature on the subof the distributions of the report of the Geolol Survey. The motion was adopted, and Profs.
ers and Silliman, and Dr. Jackson, were nomid as the committee.

R. J. D. Dana rose on behalf of the committee
inted to revise the scientific nomenclature, as
ted by the rules of the British Association.

y suggested their proposed alterations in the foling report, which, upon motion, it was resolved
abmit to the three scientific Societies of New
t, Boston, and Philadelphia, for their approval,
uch amendments as they might think proper to
est.

LAW OF PRIORITY WITH ITS LIMITATIONS. name originally given to a group, or species, founder, should be retained, to the exclusion

, should be selected as a genus is subdivided, the original generic d not be cancelled, but should be retained for of it which was considered typical by the if the evidence as to the original type is not adisputable, it may be given to any portion, from name should be ever afterwards retained.

and the evinence as to the original type is not disputable, it may be given to any portion, iven name should be ever afterwards retained, a generic name has a synonyme exactly to it in its original application, in making a 1 of the genus, this synonyme should not be r either of the new genera formed, except type, as laid down by its author, belonged to a ction of the genus from that of the other name, esse sections are elevated to genera. For ingenus "Monaulus" of Viellot, (1816,) is a uivalent to —— of Temmenck, (1813,) both wing adopted the same species as their type; and the same species as their type; and name. "Monaulus," to one of the portion name "Edemia" and "Melanetha," were aynonyms, but their respective types were the different sections of the group, and conservations to genera, their retained for the groups.

They are as follow: evidence to species in their collections to genera, their retained for the groups.

They are as follow: evidence to species in their cabinets, or in a published entation of the rules of propriety in the incofterns. They are as follow: es given to species or groups unaccompanied ed descriptions, should yield place to the ear-accompanying such doscription. een customary for some naturalists to give pecies in their cabinets, or in a published entation appear in a public newspaper, or in a twidely known for its scientific character. Of a species already in use for another species genus, should be changed; also, a generic coology before employed for a genus in the dom should be changed, and the same in the tingdom. A name glaringly opposed in its m to the essential characterixies of a species and likely to propagate important errors should d.

nonedon, Capremulgus, Paradisia apoda have acquired sufficient currency no rror, and are therefore retained without ames derived from localities where the

nus, including that species, a new specific be given.

Iname, Pyrrhocorax, was called by Linacorax. It, therefore, became necessary to 
ecific name, and Alpinus was substituted.—
If thus elevating specific names to generic is 
bjected to in one of the sections below.

SWITH REALAID TO ORTHOGRAPHY.

Systematic names, the rules of 
traphy should be adhered to, except 
wed from proper names in which only 
on should be Latinized. Proper names 
s would often become unintelligible 
to as to conform throughout Latin orWe should not recognize Knighti, Wood 
ords Chichti, Vudvardi. But words of barhaving no fixed othography, are more pli

es, derived from a locality, should termi

ate in ensis.

Specific names derived from names of persons, when in oner of the discover, should end in the genitive i or ii; at when in compliment to a person not a discoverer, he adjective should end in anus.

oner of the discover, should end in the genitive i or it; at when in compliment to a person not a discoverer, he adjective should end in anus.

Prof. Rogers condemned the use of unnecessary names, bove all, of complimentary names. It was a fault to thich naturalists were very prone to give the names of heir friends to new species, and he hoped the committee rould recommend in their report the abolition of this inumbrance to science.

Prof. Haldeman observed that in the report of the Brish Association which was widely circulated, they suggested that unmeaning names of this description should a printed commencing with a small letter; now this revaluation he was in favor of as an effectual repedyagainst he bestowal of such names by naturalists—who would not consider it any great compliment to their friends to ave their names placed in a position of studied obscurity. His (Prof. H.'s) name had been given to several small nimals. (Laughter). But he expected to see it redoemed from the, (by no means illustrious) association by the need the small letter.

Mr. Whistpley was always of opinion that science puned itself; and no matter what names were given, if they did not possess a meaning, they would not last fifty years. The evil discussed would correct itself.

Prof. Rogers moved that the report should be recommitted with the recommendation that the committee with the report the usage of the British Basciation in regard to the small letter. Adopted.

The Secretary read a letter from Lieut. Johnson, dated fort Washita, Choctaw Nation, containing a few remarks on the Goology of the vicinity of that station.

Professor Hall, then occupied the association for a brief period on the fossils of the partially altered slates and innestones of eastern New York.

The Secretary next made some remarks on some of the stallic ores of altine La Motte, in Missouri, and followed my reading a letter from Dr Dickson, of Natchez, led April 19, 1845, on the Natchez bluffs, with some antion of a nondescript animal of the class Mammalis, und

I a work which would showing a slip of paper the following on spectra of a new work on Geological Subjects, encospectra of a new work on Geological Subjects, encospectra of a new work on Geological Subjects, encountries of the National Subjects of the Subject of the Subject of the Subject of the Subject of Subject of

aspectus of a new work on Geological Subjects, en1 "raste Theory," by M. D. Whipple, containing the
wing, among other articles:

le Production of Uniform Materials, such as the
rer sands and clays, directly from metal matter.

Loose Rounded Materials, directly from pasty
tter, aided by agitation,
aty Structure produced by Lamination, while the
ck was in a pasty state,
dists made by Sliding of the Rock,
gency of stechanical Action, in separating and mix2 peculiar compounds,
rigin of Trap Dykes—some rocks more fusible than
hers.

amination frequently causes the Inclined Dip in

locks. Frooves in Rock, made while in a pasty state. Alteration in the fusibility of rocks, since first aggre

gated.
Mr. Whiters having finished the perusal of his proscetus, looked round with an air of evident solicitude,
sace if any of the members would do him the kindness
"attacking him, but on finding that challence was refred with the most provoking silence, he took his seat,
parently more than ever convinced that his paste theowas invulnerable.

was invulnerable.

NILLIMAN, Jr., proposed the following resolution:
csolved, That Dr. Dickerson, of Natchez, and Col. B.

Wattes, of Jackson, Miss., be a committee to report
the Geology of the vicinity of Natchez, and especialciae deposites furnishing the remains of the Baseras or Tygolou—the matholou remains of Nachez
fig. and the currons nondescript animal mentioned by
Dickson in the communication already made to the

Professor Silliman arose for the purpose of again alluding to the expected visit of that celebrated naturalist and geologist, Professor Agassiz, of Switzerland; he was coming to this country for the purpose of studying its geology, &c., and as it was not improbable that members of the association might have it in their power to facilitate his enquiries, he could not let the opportunity slip of bespeaking for him the ready co-operation of American men of science, as it was due, not only to the cause, but to himself (Professor A.) personally.

The Scarrara then read a paper written by Professor Samuel Webber, on certain forms of stiraction. It was an elaborate and abstrue treatise, entering closely into the doctrine of chrystalization, affinity, &c. He says, according to Fhrenberg's statement, that chalk is composed of the remains of minute animalcula; and knowing that other animalcula have their hard part composed of slib, it seems not improbable that the finits found in the clalk are merely the remains of the last, as the chalk itself is of the former kind, and that both sorts perishing together in masses uncer the influence of the attracticate together in masses the remains of the last, as the chalk itself is of the former kind, and that both sorts perishing together in masses the remains of the structure of the attraction of every structure of the structure to the case, might not the acasus crassii be merely the developement of ova, which at or near maturity, were enveloped in the remains of their progenitors, and retained auflicient vitality in despite of all the hard trials to which they were subjected, to be called at last into life under the poent influence of the voltaic battery.

What is this attraction, that has been treated of, and of which I have spoken as homonegeous attraction? Is it anything but a general law by which the particles that constitute a solid of a uniform nature, are brought and held together and of which the law of cohesion and chrys talgetine and the special particles into constitut

reneration occupied and puzzled the strongest minds of very age.

Professor Silliman cited the authority of Dr. Mantell, of Philadelphia, now in London, against the book, which, although evidently the production of a powerful, enquiring, but not practical writer, was of a dangerous and creligious tendency.

The Passiburn here announced that the regular business was finished, and inquired if members had any additional business to offer before they adjourned.

Mr. J. D. Dana again brought up the revised report of the committee on nomenclature, which was adopted.

On motion of Professor Silliman, it was resolved to publish 500 copies of the report for circulation in the manner best calculated to forward the views it embraced.

On motion of Professor Robers, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare minutes of the Society's proceedings, and to that end obtain from members abstracts of papers read by them, and that 300 copies of said proceedings be published at the expense of the association.

It was also resolved that the remaining volumes of the transactions of the Society be placed on sale for the benefit of the Society Mr. Redflet moved that the local committee appointed to make arrangements for the next session at New York, have power to invite such persons as they thought desirable to attend their session.

The General Committee reported the annexed list of new members, which was approved:—
Dr. John H. Kane, New Haven; Dr. M. W. Dickison, Natchez; Colonel Waites, Washington, Miss.; Dr. Daniels, Savannah; Dr. W. Alvord, Greenfield, Mass.; Wm. Logan, Esq. of the Geological Survey, Canada; Sir Charles Bonneycastle, Canada; Nathl. T. True, Mon mouth, Me.; Richard Bolton, Miss.; D. Olmsted, Jr. New Haven.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Governor of

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Governor of rale College for the use of the lecture room, and also to the Secretary and his assistant, for their valuable services.

Prof. Shefard rose, and alluded to some remarks of his English were honoring Dr. Justus Liebeg, for his discovery of the relation between the phosphates and vegetables, they had in their own language a work in which the whole subject was treated of in a masterly manner. This volume was written in 1695 by the Earl of Dundonald; and it not only treated of the action of phosphates, but of allgalits, as well as the alkalies; in that great work, which was forgotten only because it was in advance of the age, the author was assisted by the famous men, Friestly and Cavendish, the first of whom discovered the simple constituent elements of air, the latter of water. Prof. Rockes reported on behalf of the committee appointed to make certain amendments in the constitution, that they recommended the changing of the name of the society to "the society for the promotion of science," that their secretary should be permanently appointed, like that of the British Association, and that members, on admission, should pay a fee of two dollars each; it also suggested that chemistry should be added to their field of inquiry.

inquiry.

Prof. Booth thought it would be better to wait a little Prof. Booth thought it would be better to wait a little before acting on that report. He had no doubt that the changes contemplated could be ultimately found practicable; but although the British Association was worthy of imitation in the wide field they took for their enquiries, it could not be overlooked that their means were incomparably greater; they had great wealth, which enabled them to conduct gigantic enquiries. There was a danger in forming their association on too grand a scale; it would be better to build slowly and surely; and he feared it would be found to be growing too rapidly if the proposition under consideration were immediately acted upon. Chemistry was a department familiar to many, members of the society, and therefore might be taken up, and certainly it was one of the most important, as some of the other branches depended upon it for their fundamental principles.

Prof. O. sesten would like to throw in a word for natural philosophy. Sir John Herschell had shown most con-

Prof. O'...ssten would like to throw in a word for naturel philosophy. Sir John Herschell had shown most conclusively the connection between these departments of science, and he desired to see Astronomy receiving the attention of the society, if they decided on adopting Chemistry or other branches.

Professor Silliman, as one of the committee recommending the changes, thought that their adoption would be no symptoms of an over rapid growth. They had now gone on gradually and steadily for six years, and it was time to open their society to all communications. In the meantime, the report might stand over to next meeting, when they could be discussed at more length.

Capt. Wh.r.s.s. U. S. N., was of opinion that the propesed alterations were judicious; if adopted, many men now excluded, and who were anxious to join them, could do so. The researches of men in every branch of science made such persons interesting to each other; this he found to be the case in the course of the Exploring Expedition, where the gentlemen of the different departments made themselves reciprocally sources of interest to each other, and the same result would be found in regard to this society. No harm could come of extending their enquiries, and it would be certain to widen the society beyond its present limits, and it would be structuming out the hand of good-will to those scientific brethren who wished to join them.

The discussion here dropped, the report lying over for

ciety beyond its present limits, and it would be stretching out the hand of good-will to those scientific brethren who wished to join them.

The discussion here dropped, the report lying over for future consideration.

It was then resolved, that authors who had presented papers to this meeting, have power to publish them in any vehicle they think proper.

Frolessor Silliamas rose, and in a few brief remarks reviewed the session that was now about coming to a close. As one of the local committee appointed to make the pre-liminary arrangements, he felt no little responsibility, and some anxiety for the result; and it was a-source of great gratification to him to observe from day to day, the harmony, courtesy, and mutual good feeling that was exhibited during their proceedings, and he could not let the opportunity pass without thanking them individually, for the courteous and friendly bearing they exhibited towards himself; and it would not be without a feeling of regret that he should witness for the present, a termination of their labors, and desire to see the period come again, when they should resume them.

Professor Olamarso entirely concurred in the observations that had fallen from Professor Silliman, and he begged to make his acknowledgments to members in general, for the courtsey extended to him.

A vote of finanks was then passed to the inhabitants of New Haven, for their kindness and attention to the society, and it was declared adjourned, to meet again in New York in September, 1846.

Farmers' Club-Mechanics' Institute. TUESDAY, May 6. SUBJECT-Preservation of Animal Food.

The subject announced for discussion upon this occasion, attracted a more than usual assemblage of all interested in the important issue, from the butcher to the farmer, and from the thrifty housekeeper to the government contractor. The first hour was, as usual, devoted to subjects of a miscellaneous

conversational nature, and not without some peculiar interest.

Mr. Barber, of Massachusetts, was nominated to the chair; and the Recording Secretary, as usual, was Mr. Meios. An alarming statement was read, of a disease prevailing generally in Europe, amongst black cattle, bearing all the characteristics of the typhus in the human form, and equally fatal in its consequences in the animal creation. A premium has been ofhered by an agricultural society in Europe, of \$300, for the best essay on its symptomatic developments, the best mode of treatment, its contagious influences, the pre-disposing cause, and how far it can relate to this climate; as, also, upon the necessity of such precautionary measures as may avert this calamity from our cattle. During the discussion of this, another subject was introduced by Mr. Meios, by the presentation of 30 grains of wild rice, used by the Otonabee Indians, upon Rice Lake, in Upper Canada, and which was decided to be food only it for the tribe that cultivate it. A gentleman then reverted to the disease of cattle, and ascrbed to those coming from the west, Ohio and Illinois particularly, all the diseases of lungs and liver to which exen are "heirs to." Mr. Edwards, from England, gave a horrifying description of the ravages of this disease in that country, and suggested for that useful class of creation the same precantion that the faculty adopt in all similar human visitations, "white-washing bleeding by the gallon, chloride of lime and cleanliness." A member here made an objection to the sweeping imputation cast upon the horred tribe of Ohio by another member, and cloquently repudiated the "soft impeachment" from his optical experience in Fulton market. A member here made an objection to the sweeping imputation cast upon the horred tribe of Ohio by another member, and cloquently repudiated the "soft impeachment" from his optical experience, and the cattle in the west were afflicted with liver complaints and dyspepsia, which an improved soil has removed. Mr. Meiggs reiterate

Execution of James Eager for the Murder of

Philip Williams.—Scene at the Tombs, &c.
The execution of this unfortunate and guilty man took place in the yard in the rear of the City Prison, but within the outside walls, yesterday afternoon; when he expiated upon the gallows the penalty due for the heinous crime of which he has been tried and convicted, and which he himself has from the first admitted; and we trust that the speedy manner in which justice has in this instance been performed, will act as a preventive to crime. But as executions have taken place before to-day, and murderers have notwithstanding committed crimes with impunity, we do not anticipate any very favorable result, especially as wealthy criminals," with influential friends and relatives to back them, have succeeded in brow-beating and defeating the ends of justice, and in cases too, when murders have been committed with less cause, and for more worldly and infamous motives than actuated the poor wretch who has just been sent from this breathing world into the presence of his Maker, to receive that after-punishment which he feared and dreaded so much more than that which he received in compliance with the voices of his fellow men,

blood for blood.

Eager was about thirty-three years of age, five feet nine inches in height, stout and square built and would weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds. His countenance was not unprepossessing. He was born in the North of Ireland, of Protestant parents, and was always brought up to worship in that faith. He came to this country when about twenty years of age, and has resided in this city the greater part of the time. Here he married the woman who has been the cause, innocently or otherwise, we cannot decide, of his meeting an ignominious death. She was of intemperate habits, and he was by no means a temperate man, as he ignominious death. She was of intemperate habits, and he was by no means a temperate man, as he fell into low and worthless company. During the past year he became satisfied that Philip Williams, an acquaintance of himself and wife, was in the habit of having illicit intercourse with her, and he determined if such was the case, that he would take some means, what he did not care, to avenge himself upon the man that had destroyed his peace of mind. Williams and his wife were very intimate, and he often saw them together, and at last, blinded by rage and jealousy, every movement on their parts tended to convince him more strongly that he was right. On the night of the 2d of December last, he went to the house, No. 121 Rosevelt street, where Williams boarded, and went to his door where he waited all night, believing that his wife had been and was still in the room of Williams. The next morning when Williams dressed himself and came out into the entry to go to work, he encountered Eager, who stabbed him several times in the breast with a knife, one wound penetrating the heart and causing almost instant death. He was arrested on the spot in the very act of consumnating his purpose, and acknowledged that he had committed the murder, stating in extenuation that his wife had been in the room of Williams the preceding evening, as he knew by her voice, and that he causing of the sum of the stability. the spot in the very act of consummating his purpose, and acknowledged that he had committed the murder, stating in extenuation that his wife had been in the room of Williams the preceding evening, as he knew by her voice, and that he exact not get admittance; that he went out had purchased a candle and returned to the door, but was still denied admittance—upon which he went out for a watchman, but being unable to find one, came back and found that the candle had been taken inside. He then determined to be revenged, and waited in the hall all night until he accomplished his purpose. He also stated to the watchman that the deed was done, and intimated that if he had the life of another person he shouldfule satisfied. His trial commenced upon the 18th of March, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Edmonds and two Aldermen, and he was defended by Junes T. Brady, Esq., with ability—received every concession from Mr. Paterson, the District Attorney, that could justly be granted—received a fair and impartial trial, and on the 19th of March was convicted by the jury, after an absence of one hour, with a recommendation to mercy, made because some of the jurors were opposed to capital punishment.

On Friday, the 21st of March, he was sentenced by Judge Edmonds to be hung between the hours of

punishment.

On Friday, the 21st of March, he was sentenced by Judge Edmonds to be hung between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on the 9th of May, and conjured to banish all hope of mercy from his mind and prepare for his dreadful doom.

banish all hope of mercy from his mind and prepare for his dreadfal doom.

A bill of exceptions was prepared by his counsel, but they were so weak and unternable that he was forced to abandon them, and so clear was the man's guilt, even taking his own confession, that Governor Wright refused to exercise the executive clemency in his behalf.

At the time of the sentence Eager complained that it was hard to die for killing his wife's seducer, but did not cavil at the justice of the law. He was an ignorant man, being unable to either read or write. Soon after his sentence, he was visited by the Rev. A. Camp, a tract missionary, of the Baptist faith, and expressed a desire to be prepared for death. He was afterwards visited by Mr. Camp and the Rev. R. W. Hatt, of the Mulberry street Eaptist Tabernacle, and by Mr. Harriss, who endeavored to prepare him to meet his Creator.

He has expressed to them his sincere sorrow and penitence for the deed uniformly, and maintained that his wife was false; acknowledges that it was not sufficient cause to warrant him in taking the life of a fellow creature. He attributed all his fatal passion to rem and bad company. He has repeatedly stated that the moment after he became conscious of having killed Williams, he regretted it and would have given the world it it had not happened, but that until recently he endeavored to steel his heart against these technics, knowing what his fate must be.

A few days ago he expressed a desire to see his wife, and express his forgiveness to her, and call upon God to do so likewise. On Wednesday she visited him again, in company with one or two women and some other persons, all of them in a state of intoxication. He extended his hand to her, but she returned to take it, upon which a momentary flush came upon his face, but soon subsided into a resigned expression, and with a sigh he said, "God be merciful." His wife and the party with her behaved bru-

tally, and conducted themselves in so improper a manner, that keeper Johnson was obliged to order them from the cell, and when they were gone, Eager said he did'nt want to see his wife again, and she never after came near him.

At the request of Eager, Mr. Hatt and Mr. Camp visited him in his cell on Thursday night, and sat with him, praying and preparing him for the morrow, until about 4 o'clock, when he expressed a desire to be left alone. When asked by Mr. Hatt if he was prepared to die, he said, "Yes; it isn't the death of the body! I fear, but its what's to come hereafter. The law of God which demands my death is righteous and just, and the law of the State is just, and I ought to die. I feel no disposition to quarrel with my sentence." When asked by Mr. Hatt, in the course of the night, if he had not better take a little rest and try to sleep, he replied—"No, sir; I shall have rest to-morrow." When asked if he had any desire to have the execution delayed, he said—"No, I am now prepared and ready to go, and desire no delay." After being left alone at 5 o'clock, he fell asleep and slept for about two hours, and then rose, washed himself and partook of some light food. Several persons visited him in his cell, and to all he expressed himself that he was perfectly resigned and ready to throw himself into the arms of his God. The clergymen were with him at an early hour and remained with him to the last. About 8 o'clock several judges and aldermen, and persons deputised as special sheriffs for the day, the officers of police, physicians invited to attend the execution, &c. began to enter the prison, as well as a number of persons who forced themselves in without any right or title, but were on that account permitted to enter without any warrant or permit, when those whose duty called them were obliged to go through the prescribed form. The sheriff and his deputies were on hand in good season preparing for the event of the day.

Persons began to flockinto the police office to crave permits, to congregate in Fran

down.

At one o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell of the

run the criminal up the same distance that they go down.

At one o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell of the convict and directed him to dress. The hangman's hvery, which consists of white muslin pantaloons bound with black braid, frock coat of white muslin bound with black, and a cap bound with the same material with a black silk tossel at the top, was then put on by the criminal without his uttering a word. The Sheriff then placed the halter about the neck, and as he did so, a slight convulsive gulping was observed, but he appeared no more affected, or so much as those that witnessed the preparation. The criminal's arms were then tied behind him by the elbows, and the Sheriff gave the word to move.

As he left the cell, Eager asked permission to shake hands with Babe the pirate, and with Saunders, the only two prisoners with whom he has had any converse, and the Sheriff readily granted this last request. Babe was then led along the corridor, and Eager shook hands with him, saying, "good bye, you must soon prepare to follow me"—and to Saunders he said pretty much the same thing. Babe did not evince so much feeling as one would suppose a person in his peculiar situation would do, and Saunders did not appear to feel much. Everything being in readiness, at precisely twenty minutes past one o'clock, the criminal, supported on the left by High Sheriff McDonnough, also in uniform, preceded by a small poses of deputy sheriffs, with their staves of office, left the cell of the prisoner at a slow, solemn and mournful pace, turned round the east end of the prison, and then turned into the passage-way in which the gallows was erected. At this point every eye was fixed upon the prisoner, but he did not betray the slightest emotion, his features being calm and composed, evincing clearly that he was prepared to meet, his death as a christian and a penitent. He never raised his eyes to the gallows, but kept them fixed about twenty paces ahead. As soon as they did rest upon the platform, as slight tremor passed over his frame as death, and the unfortunate criminal was placed upon the platform, and turned round facing the east. The sheriff then adjusted the halter, placing the knot behind the ear, and fastened the other end to the loop of the traversing rope overhead. The ministers of God then uncovered, as well as the sheriff and most of the spectators, and taking hold of the hand of the unfortunate wretch, the Rev. Mr. Hatt delivered the following prayer—the criminal as he did so, swaying his body slightly from side to side.

Almighty and Evaluating God! then into proceeder.

hand of the unfortunate wretch, the Rev. Mr. Hatt delivered the following prayer—the criminal as he did so, swaying his body slightly from side to side. Almighty and Everlasting God! thou just protector of the miverse—thou God of Eternity, who delightest not in the death of a sisner who has not obtained divine forgiveness at the hands—we pray made thee, and crave that thou may hear us. We pray that this man, who hath seen the folly and wickedness of his ways, as thou knowest, may obtain forgiveness through the mediation of a suffering Saviour. Thou knowest, O God, that he is prepared to die the death of a christian, and to enter the valley and shadow of death, with angels to bear his spirit to thy shrine, where there is no sin. We commit him to thee, O God of the whole earth, to blot out all his sins, and to forgive all his iniquities and transgressions; and may the amints of heaven rejoice over one who has repented. Oh Lord, have mercy upon the soul of a poor sinner! Amen.

The prisoner calmly but fervently responded an amen to the prayer. Mr. Hatt shook hands with him, and said, "How is it with you now?" To which he replied, "All well, and I die in peace. Good bye, good bye—pray for me." The Sheriif, the minister, and one or two others, shook hands with him, and then all were ordered to stand back. The cap was pulled over his eyes—the Sheriif waved his hand to Mr. McDonnough—and, at precisely half past one o'clock, he, with a blow from the axe, severed the large rope from the belaying stay—the weight descended, and the unfortunate criminal was run up into the air, so that his feet were about two feet from the ground. At the instant of the ascent, his arms were convulsively jerked, and then a tremor of the whole frame set in. The elenched hands were the naised and lowered, the legs stretched and drawn up slightly. Another tremor passed over the whole body—the body then bent backward—the hands were again raised, as if the body in agony was parting from the soul. The hands again lowered—another tremor ran ever t

The pulse of Eager could be felt for fifteen minute

The pulse of Eager could be felt for fifteen minutes after he was run up, and it was evident, before he was taken down, that the run had not dislocated his neck, and that he died from strangulation. He died as easy as any person could expect.

After the body had been suspended for thirty-five minutes, the coffin was brought from the prison, and the body taken down and placed therein, after which it was placed in an apartment to remain twenty-four hours, to be claimed by his friends, (alus! poor man, he has none) at the expiration of which time, it will be hunded over to the surgeon for dissection.

As soon as the cortege had left the prison, a looking glass was pushed through the window, in the top of Saunders' face watching, with intense anxiety, the proceedings, might be seen reflected. A great many of the prisoners had pieces of looking glass placed in sticks, and thrust out of the window, to see the execution. Charles Rickey, Mr. Cox's "confidential prisoner," perched himself upon the roof of the min prison, and his woully head was observed projecting over the spout.

The jury of twelve men, who are always se-

over the spout.

The jury of twelve men, who are always selected by the sheriff to witness the execution, and with the physician certify that everything has been conducted properly, performed that daty, and the record will be transmitted to the Executive.

THE BALTIMORE POSTMASTER.-A few days ago our Baltimore correspondent made some remarks about the new Postmaster of that city, stating that ne was a whig. We have every reason to believe out this is an error. Mr. Buchanan, according to he best information we have, has been distinguish ed as a democrat for many years, and is deservedly steemed for his excellent character in public and private life.

MONEY MARKET.

Saturday, May 3-6 P M. The stock market is steadily declining. Stonington fell off 1; per cent; Norwich and Worcester, j; Harlem, j; Canton, ?; Penn. 5's. ?; Ohio 6's. ?; Vicksburg ?; Long Island, Morris Canal, and Farmers' Loan, closed firm at yesterday's prices. The sales were limited, and the ten

dency of prices is downwards. Where they will stop it is impossible to tell.

The returns of the City Banks, for the quarter ending May 1st, 1845, show an increased movement in nearly every department. So far as we are able to judge, from the statements received, the increase in discounts for the marter, will not vary much from five millions of dollars

| Quarter, will not vary much from five millions of dollars. | Banks of the Ciry of New York. | Feb. 1815. | Moy, 1845. | Leans. | Specie. | Specie. | Leans. | Leans. | Specie. | Specie. | Spe

The movement of the North River Bank, in every department, has increased since February; also that of the Greenwich Bank in every department, but in discounts. Greenwich Bank in every department, but in discounts. Contrary to the expectations of all directly interested in the operations of the banking institutions of this city, there has been a great increase in the aggregate movement of the city banks, for the quarter ending May 1st, 1845. An increase in specie was anticipated, but it was supposed that the contraction that has been going on for the past few weeks, would reduce the amount of loans below that of February last.

the past lew weeks, would reduce the amount of loans be-low that of February last.

The deposits to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury in the government banks, on the 28th of April, 1845, were about a million of dollars larger than on the 24th of March, 1845, but \$5,242,797 less than on the 24th of November last. We amees the official statement of the Treasurer for each period, showing the amount at his credit in the various banks holding public deposits, and in the prior. and in the mint :-

And in the mint:

STATES.	Mar 21.	Apl. 28.
Mov. 25.	Mar 21.	Apl. 28.
Mov. 26.	Aint on deposit.	
Com'l. Bk Portsmouth, N. H.	Sl. 279	
Bank of Montpelier	3,100	
Girls Bk Doston	2,140,735	
Girls Bk N.	Haven	54,139
Girls Bk N.	Haven	50,968
Garage Bk Providence	50,968	
Garage Bk Providence	11,326	
Garage Bk Providence	24,968	
Garage Bk Providence	13,414	
Garage Bk Providence	14,414	
Garage Bk Providence	City Bk, N. Haven	
Arcade Bk, Providence
Beamerica Bk, Albany
Bk of Commerce, N. Y.
Albany City Bk, Albany
Bk of Commerce, N. Y.
Albany City Bk, Albany
Bk of Commerce, N. Y.
Albany City Bk, Albany
Bk of Commerce, N. Y.
Albany City Bk, Albany
Bk of America, N. Y.
Albany City Bk, Albany
Buk, Pitshah, N. Y.
Com Bank, Pitshah, N. Y.
Com Bank, Pitshah, PriladelFridadelphia Bk, PhiladelFridadelphia Bk, Pitshah,
Bk of Beltimore, Balt,
Bk of Beltimore, Balt,
Bk of Beltimore, Balt,
Bk of Beltimore, Balt,
Bk of Wirginia, Richmond,
Ex. Bk of Virginia, Richmond,
Ex. Bk of Nobile, Mobile, Ala,
Bk of Mobile, Mobile, Ala,
Br, Bk of Ala, Huntwille
Bk of Louisiana, N. O.
Uniou Bank of Tem, Nashville
Louisville Savings Ins. Louis-13,414 13,421 61,121 167,876 2,953 467,704 Bk of Louisiana, N. O. Uniou Bank of Tenm., Nashville Louisville Savings Ins. Louisville. The O. L. & Trust Bk. Cin. Clinton Bk, Columbus. Bk of Norwalk, Norwalk. Bk of Norwalk, Norwalk. Bk of Missourr, St. Louis. Michigan Ins. Co., Detroit. Union Bank, N. Orleans. Br Mint of the U. S. N. O. Mint of Philadelphia. Br Mint of the U. S. N. O. Br Mint at Dahlonega, Ga. Br Mint N. Orleans, La. Corcoraas and Riggs, Washington. 57,940 83,621 53,201 382,770 50,009 50,009 113,119 128,898 52,000 ington... Francis Dodge, Georgetown... Bk of Middletown... 1,445,013

12,967,701 6,796,402 7,721,904 The deposits in the banks of the principal cities have, since March 24th, increased, as will be seen by the following comparative statement of deposits in Boston, New York and Philadelphia :—

8,437,513 6,581,465 1,676,262 2,353,519 by this, that, in the six government anks of these three cities, there has been, within the

banks of these three cities, there has been, within the past month, an increase of deposits amounting to \$677, 257. This increase is in the old deposit banks. The North River Bank has been added to the deposit banks of this city, and had, according to the latest report, \$292, 939 on hand, making the aggregate increase in the deposits of the banks of these three cities, from March 24th to applie the past of the second o Secretary of the Treasury in the government banks have increased in the face of a decrease in the revenue, g March 31st of \$5.245.097 06. We an statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the quarter ending March 31st, 1845. It will be seen that the payment of the loans of 1841 and 1843, are included in the expenditures, which is one cause of their being so large ; deducting these amount and the receipts for the quarter, would leave a small balance after paying the usual expenses of the gov-

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—UNITED STATES TREASURY 
 Receipts.—From Customs,
 \$6,375,575

 Lands.
 485,532

 Miscellaneous sources,
 20,000

| \$2,847,368 | \$1,978,631 | \$1,978,631 | \$1,978,631 | \$1,978,631 | \$1,978,631 | \$1,978,631 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,978,636 | \$1,

Excess of expenditures, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$5,245,097 Of the expenditures for the quarter, \$841,048 was for the redemption and interest of Treasury notes. The fol-lowing table shows the amount of outstanding Treasury notes on the 1st inst. compared with former periods :-

841,048

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING. The total amount of Treasury notes issued under the dif-

erent acts was \$4,165,225. Amount outstanding the 1st nst. \$923,351. The balance \$3,241,874 have been redeemed since Jan. 1st, 1843.

Sunday, May 4-6 P. M. The stock market is in a very strange position, and we see no prospect of an immediate change. The condition of our foreign relations is considered of very little im-

portance by the organs of some of the speculative cliques. out the great mass of those engaged in commercial opeations, look upon the position of our affairs with Grea Britain and Mexico with much doubt and many misgiv ings. There is no doubt but that the existing state of amercial matters generally, is principally caused by the agitation of the Oregon question and the progress of annexation. It is possible difficulties may grow out of these things full as alarming as anticipated, and the first movement made to disturb the peace of the western world, ill without doubt, be made by the Mexican government. The probability of any rupture with Great Britain upon the Oregon question has been very slight, but even the cossibility, as weak as it has been herotofore, has been till further reduced by the advices from Washington. This and all other direct difficulties we may have with reat Britain will, without doubt, be amicably arranged y negotiation, or mediation, but the government of Mexi-o is a very different power to deal with. A government, the resources of which to carry on a war are limited and its strength almost contemptible, would be little posed to declare war against a powerful nation, un ess influenced by some agent having a vast interest at take in promoting hostilities. It cannot be for a mo-ment doubted but that our commercial marine have very thing to fear from the depredations of the Mexicir movements. The session of Congress about being old inTexas in relation to annexation will settle the que-on and decide at once whether we are to have war or ot. It is stated that some of our Marine Insurance apanles have inserted the war clause in their nev olicies, but we learn that it is not so. Such a movement would at this time be very injudicious and create an

alarm that would do a great deal of harm. The stoc market is already unfavorably affected by the public feeling in relation to this thing, and must continue so unti these questions are settled. Government and State stocks have for the past month been gradually but steadi

We annex a comparative table, showing the closing prices for stocks, for the week ending the 26th ult., and prices for each day of the week just closed. Quotations current at the close of the market yesterday, were in many instances several per cent below those ruling end of the previous week.

Stonington... Erie Railroad. Vicksburg. U. S. Bank... Reading RR. Morris Canal. East Boston... A comparison of prices current yesterday, and on the

Mohawk, 11; Harlem, 31; Canton, 11; Farmer's Loan, 2; Norwich and Worcester, 1; Ohio 6's, 1; Penasylvania 5'n, 11; Stonington, 12; Vicksburg, 2; Morris Canal, 1. The only stock in the list that has improved any time within the week, is the Reading Railroad.

The May returns of the city banks, so far as officially nade public, show an increase in all the departments

nex the reports of thirteen banks :-BANKS OF NEW YORK. KS of New York.
Feb. 1845.
Loans. Specie.
139,082 Detic.
139,082 D14,792
1,097,611 292,835
944,338 114,196
240,997 30,540
3,243,349 603,210
1,894,394 613,038
301,543 79,736
1,694,439 318,692
2,335,112 435,993
3,138,563 446,494
2,974,893 565,751
1,9951,337 312,510 Seventh Ward Bank
North River Bank
Greenwich Bank
Bank of Commerce
Bank of New York
Mecha's Bkg Asso'n
Phenix Bank
Union Bank
Wechanies' Bank
Bank of America
Merchants' Bank
American Ex. Bank \$22 216 952 4 083 283 23,797,613 5,359,768 2,216,952 4,063,233 Cir. Dep. 285,407 387,098 198,058 629,418 91,059 100,962 251,665 1,661,853 427,244 1,673,874 463,095 749,416 597,172 1,685,529 597,172 1,685,529 196,538 1,416,670 597,172 1,685,529 196,538 1,416,670 396,521 1,750,242 187,252 915,645 Seventh Ward Bank National Bank North River Bank. Greenwich Bank. Bank of Commerce. Bunk of New York. Mecha's Bkg Asso'n Phenix Bank. Union Bank. Mechanics' Bunk. Bank of America. Merchants' Bank. American Ex. Bank Cir. 238,796 221,498 340,332 111,248 268,775 436,407 305,898 473,602 441,269 408,339 196,626 363,961 169,336 3,978,087 15,238,592 \$3,695,782 12,468,626

| Feb. 1845. | May 1845. | Increase. | \$22,216,952 | 23,777,613 | 1,590,65 | Specie. | 4,063,263 | 5,359,768 | 1,270,485 | Girculation | 3,683,782 | 3,978,687 | 282,306 | Deposits | 12,466,626 | 15,235,952 | 2,769,966 | The increase in the discounts of these thirteen banks, is a little more than fifteen hundred thousand dollars, while the increase in deposits have been nearly twenty eight hundred thousand dollars. A morning paper has eight hundred thousand dollars. A morning paper has in attempting to give a comparative statement of all but two of the city banks for February and May, been compelled, and to swell the list-for the want of official returns-to make the February and May reports for several banks precisely alike. It is impossible to give a correct statement in this way, and the result will be much different from that reported by the publication referred to. We have given above the official reports of the largest banks in the city, which only show an increase in discounts of \$1,580,661, and we infer from this that the reports of the remaining eleven, double this increase. Even this increase is much greater than anticipated, and satisfies us that the banks of this city have determined upon a gradual expansion in all departments. We annex a table showing the movements of the banks of this city since January, 1843:-

New York City Banks.
Loans. Specie. Circ. Dept.
1843, January. \$29,279,088 7,279,566 4,631,333 15,422,541
1843, August. 36,332,115 12,955,944 5,366,325 23,454 938
1843, November 37,150,698 10,366,595 5,755,187 21,978,385
1844, February. 41,336,455 9,480,613 5,354,864 2,509,467
1844, May. 42,991,366 8,485,563 5,891,439 25,000,787
1844, August. 45,936,236 9,189,078 5,874,172 8,466,376
1845, February. 44,204,503 7,267,647 6,218,348 23,791,768

The discounts and deposits since January, 1843, have increased a very large per cent. In about two years, the loans rose from \$29,579,088 to \$44,204,503, an increase of \$14,625,415, and the deposits from \$15,462,541 to \$23,791,768, an increase of \$8,339,227. The movement in February was a little less than in the November previous, but ary was a little less than in the November previous, but reports for May, as far as officially received, look as though the aggregate movement for the quarter jus-closed, had been larger than in November last. The busi-ness of banking in this city appears to be steadily in-creasing, and the accumulation of capital in this place in the shape of deposits, shows that this city is rapidly in-creasing its financial power, and must eventually have the control of the principal financial operations of the country. While the banks of this city are extending tion than otherwise. We annex the latest returns for the banks of several States, showing the movement at differ

BANK MOVEMENTS OF SEVERAL STATES.

BANK MOVEMENTS OF SEVERAL STATES.

BANKS OF ORIO.

Loans. Specie. Circ. Dept.

Joanuary. 1845. \$2,950,674 719,699 2,232,959 315,587

January. 1845. \$3,343,216 731,685 2,392,339 42,569

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

1846.

Feb. 21 March 30. Feb. 22 March 29.

Specie. \$8,103,739 8,873,951 7,213,805 7,282,319

Circulation. 2,222,302 3,659,615 3,799,397 4,158,395 (Cash liabilities. 17,411,455 16,531,809 2,537,659 2,772,004

Assets. 11,233,172 12,578,387 12,855,671 14,577,632 Increase . . . . . \$321,720 60,484 180,361 Bank of Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1844. Jan. 1845.
\$446,090 503,154
51,758 76,618
88,726 97,003
189,773 236,463 BANKS OF NEW JERSEY.
Banks. Loans. Specie. Circ. Deps.
25 9.341.797 456.917 1918.017 1,89.254
26 4.764,720 510,710 1,578.635 1,100,880 Decresse ..... \$1,577,077 [13,793 339,383 678,370 Banks of Massachusetts, July 1, 184, 5

- Dig. 1845, July, 184, Dec.

00. \$9,219,367, 12,136,158

10,213,367, 12,234,304

7,256,815, 4,367,140, 2,711,675

42,99,292, 40,770,975 6.777.683 irns, the Boston banks are as follows : Circulation... Deposits.... Specie.... . \$1,116,536 5,016,934 ... 7,737,923 9,061,881 ... 6,622,510 3,896,126 2,736,420 These tables show the banking operations of each State

and District, at the date of the latest returns, compared with previous ones, so as to exhibit the movement for the same season in each year, as near as possible. The banks of Ohio, South Carolina, and Louisiana, very but a trifle in their movements from one month to another. The reports of the Bank of Missouri and Branches, of Virginia and branches, of New Jersey, and of Massachu-setts, are not made sufficiently often to allow us to juage of the influence of any political question upon their move-ments. The banks of this city expand and contract their operations very suddenly and largely whenever occa-sion requires. They do not submit to any gradual change, for the purpose of conforming to the cir-cumstances of the times. From January to August, 1843, the banks of this city increased their from \$29,579,088 to \$36,532,118, an increase of \$6, 353,027. Since 1843, there has been no decrease from one quarter to another in the business of our ity banks, but, on the contrary, a steady increase in disunts and deposits. It seems to be the policy of the inkers of this city to make it as much the focus of all financial operations, as it is of commercial, and a control ing power must eventually emanate from this point, that will regulate all the banking business of the country. Operators in every section of the States wishing to age in any speculation, concentrate their funds in this ity, as the benefits and facilities of so doing are realized at any point the operators may require the use of ex

The increase in the deposits of our city banks, and the recent symptoms of a speculative movement in some of our staples, are sufficient to induce us to think that there